fied that such has been the case, the law maples malice, and it is marder. In examining a case of that kind, it would be decessary also to have proved that the vessel is an american citizen. There is another class of offences when the Court was informed would be sent before the Grand Jury-that is robbery on the high seas, which is punishable by death. To constitute that offence it must not be a merely larceny; a breaking open or stealing does not amount to robbery on the high seas; it must appear that there was force and violence used in the strupt to take the property. Another class of offences is beauting or inflicting punishment on any of the crew, by the master or efficers. To constitute this offence, it will be necessary to prove that the beating or wounding was done without any justifiable cause, and if that is proved it is not necessary to prove express malice, because malice is implied. The Court next referred to charges of counterfaining. In relation to the character of the testimony to be brought before the Grand Jury; it should be legal. Hearsay testimony should no more influence a Grand Jury than it would the Court and jury on trial. As to the amount of testimeny, the Court was inclined to lay down the rule that such an amount of testimony as, unexplained, would convict a party before a petty jury, would be sufficient to authorize a Grand Jury in finding a bill. The Grand Jury then retired.

The MURDER ON BOARD THE SLOOP E. A. JOHNSON. The case of Hicks aims Johnson, will immediately occu-

THE MURDER ON BOARD THE SLOOP E. A. JOHNSON The case of Hicks ares Johnson, will immedia the attention of the Grand Jury.

pring opera season was commenced last night with the * Barber of Seville," the principal rôles being distributed before, to Adelina Patti, Signori Brignoli, Ferri, Amodie and Susini. The Academy was crowded in every ion. She wears her provincial honors modestly, and gave, both in singing and acting, a most charming inter on of Rosina, which character is accounted, and with reason, as among her best successes. We can re new, without hes:tation, the general opinion expresses distribution of last night. The artists were all in the est possible humor, and rattled their music off with a of dash and sprit which was fully appreciated by

On Wednesday Miss Patti will make her debut here in "Don Pasquale," supported by Briguoli, Ferri and Su-simi—a very fine distribution, and one which should not fail to attract a great house. The performance of this pera at Philadelphia was the greatest success of the

THE WINTER GARDEN.-This house, which was closed ast evening, will be opened to-night for a dramatic perbrmance for the benefit of Mr. George Jordan. Mrs. lordan, Mrs. Allen, Mr. J. Jefferson and other popular

ract with Mr. Nible for the lease of the Garden until May 1861, commenced a new equestrian season last night with Dook's circus. The theatre was crowded to excess, and the performance was in every way a most successful one.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HARRISON .- We omitted to state in he article published in the Herald of Saturday last, in reference to the memorial fund to be presented to the London committee had requested Messrs. Duncan, Sher. man & Co. and Mr. E. Cunard to receive subscriptions

Death of La Rochelle, the Incendiary. Jean Baptiste La Rochelle, the incendiary, who was hired reenwich street, and who was so severely burned abou the legs and hands while attempting to execute his com-mission, died yesterday at the New York Hospital from the effects of his injuries. Deceased was quite penitent when he died, and a few days previous to his death he

The inquest upon the body of the deceased incendiary ras held by Coroner Schirmer. No new facts were developed, the testimony being confined to admission of the decessed to the hospital and to the cause of death. The unry rendered a verdict of "Death from burns received while in the act of firing the premises No. 233 Greenwich

Fire Marshal Baker concluded yesterday the investiga ton in the case of arean pending against Dedace Morrisett & Brother, for the alleged wiful firing of their crockery store at No. 233 Greenwich street. They were examined by Justice Connolly and answered as follows:— Dedace said he was thirty nine years of age, born in Quebec, Canada, and in reference to the charge "had aching to say." The brother said he was twenty two years of age, a so born in Quebec, Canada, and was not guitty. guilty.

The Justice then committed the accused parties in full

Before Hon. Judge Emott, of Kings County. RH. 9.—The People vs. John D. Pfromer.—The pri was tried once before for the manslaughter of Charles Sturges, on the 25th of March, 1859, by shooting him with s pistol, in a saloon, 36 Bowery. He was found guisty of manslaughter in the second degree. The Supreme Court, reneral term, granted a new trial, on exceptions taken to the rulings of the Judge who then presided. The case was affed on, but, in the absence of witnesses, was postponed to Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, to which time the sourt took a recess.

The Eyes of the People.

Newspapers not unfrequently publish remedies which are supposed to be useful in various forms of disease and suffering; and as such prescriptions are often followed, upon no other authority, much good or harm is thereby done. Now I wish, through your journal, to caution who it may concern against a popular domestic application to the eye which is well calculated to ruin its structure and the eye which is well calculated to ruin its structure and destroy its function—viz : a poultice. Much observation at the New York Eye Infirmary, and repeated conversations with the surgeous of that institution, have convinced me that many eyes are ruined by the application of poultices for the supposed relief of simple inflammatory affections of its tissues, whereby the vhole organ is converted into a suppurating mass, and its usefulness and beauty thus destroyed forever. In-day I saw two eyes thus litefally poulticed out, and as I heard the surgeon earnestly caution those around him "never to apply a poultice to the eye," it occurred to me that the danger of such applications to this precious organ ought to be more widely proclaimed. By publishing this fact, I believe the newspapers might be instrumental in saving some future sufferer from so severe a calamity as the loss of an eye.

At a time when free loveism is rampant in New Yorks and an association of free lovers is flourithing here undis turbed and unrebuked, it is important that all spiritualists
who love and revere "pure religion and undeflied," and
who conform their lives to the morality taught in the bible, who conform their lives to the morality taught in the bible, should mark broadly the difference between themselves and a set of people whose principles they loathe and abher, and whose practice they condemn—whom they regard as a nuisance in the community, and the vertiable "apawn of hell." Too long have true spiritualists borne the oclum deserved by those "affinity" seekers, who own "a higher law than marriage," and are the foullest biot New York has ever been stained withal. I, for one, would strely decard appritualism had it the least taint of that abominable leaven.

KATHARINE FOX.

ROMANUE IN REAL LIFE.—The Cattaraugus Froman, published at Edicatville, gives an interestingichapter from the experience of a couple who commenced the journey of life tegether, in Baffalo. Mr. Wm. E. Harrison, of Ellicottville, and Miss Maria P. Smith, of Buffalo, were married at the Genesee House, in that city, two years ago. The marriage was celebrated in the month of April. For a brief period all went well, and the marriage seemed likely to prove a highly advantageous affair for both: parties. But their cup of happinese was rudely dashed to the earth. In the month of June succeeding their marriage Mrs. Harrison made a visit to some friends in the West, and istening to their officious, intermeddling and ill considered advice, was prevailed upon, much against the natural premptings of her heart, to desert her husband, whom, but eight weeks before, she had solemnly vowed to love. Feeling that he had been deeply, greviously wronged, and naturally anxious to be freed from an entangling alliance, that had been productive of such bitter fruits, Mr. Harrison sought and obtained a divorce from his wife in the State of Onto. But the affair was destined not to terminate in that abrupt and unhappy manner. The erring and misguided woman, convinced of the perfidry of her friends, at length awoke to a perfect consciousness of the great wrong she had inflicted upon her late husband. A correspondence was opened between them; she fully and freely acknowledged her fault and asked for and obtained his forgivenest. The smouldering infane of their old affection was rekindled, mutual vows of love were exchanged anew, and on Saturday night last she again became the wife of Mr. Harrison.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

CHARLESTON—Sieamsbip Columbia—John Groshen, T T
Eryce, Mrs Sande, Mrs Dick, Miss F Seaton, Miss L Seaton and
maid. G W Yerby, Judge F moderthy, W W Serman, A J
Cetra, G D Curits wife acd offine, G Mills, W H Buresil, M
Timoses, A Timoson Miss Timpson. Miss Mound, A Gardner,
J Greenbury, & Creeck, E Mortumer, Miss B J Swastland, Prof
J Lowe, Miss Gaings, Miss J O Baker, Miss F L Panh, Dr W
B Prilson, J L Sias les, W B Guion, W C Humphrey, H A
Enssen, Onct Warring, Fer J Wheeler and wife, Mrs
Champine, Miss Mowry, Capit G F Perry and wife, Mrs J A
Pake, Mrs B Rush, Srs E Wallson, J Forris, J Dean, R
wood, M Tunnall, G Brisst, S Melntoch, J N Collins, Master J
E Phillips, Mrs J Levy, Mrs Berbert, E Canco, L Keith, Russ
Fizgaraid, Mrs R Johnson, A M Franklin and wife, E Kurtz
wife and child, C C Peck, M Dishinson, M Davis, T Adams, C
D Rassy, M Paly, and Si in the swedrage
Rio Granton—Bark Clara B Suil—Capit Thomas Ferrell, of
Railmore. From St Thumss—Gapt Geo Treversus, of New
York.

Porr Stain—Bark N H Gaston.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Report on the President's Protesting Message.

THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

Interesting Inquiry Relative to the Slave Trade, Le.,

Our Special Washington Despatch. Washington, April 9, 1869. SUPPRESSION OF INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The War Department is making extensive preparat to carry on a vigorous war against the various hostile tribes of Indians who have for the past year perpetrated outrages upon emigrants and our mails and supply trains on the Santa Fe and other routes. By an order just issued Colonel Miles, of the Second infantry, with the four companies of Second cavalry under Major Sedgewick, and two companies of Second dragoons at Fort Kearney, will compose an expedition to operate Cavalry will march on the 15th, and the Dragoons o the lat of May, for Pawnee Fork. Three Companies o the 15th of May next for Fort Abercrombie, under com mand of Major Day. Company H, Second Infantry, now Fort Riley, and on the 25th Guard H, Second Infantry will march under command of Major Wessell, for Paw nee Fork, to take post at that place. From the departments of Texas and New Mexico, col-umns will be sent out to keep hostile Indians in subjection, and prevent their incursions. The time of the departure of the troops from Fort Leavenworth Utah has been changed to the 1st of June.

Considerable consternation and dismay have been created n the Finance Committee, by an intimation from the Secretary of the Interior that he will require three mil lions of dollars to carry out the provisions of the Choctaw treaty, hitherto unnotice1, but which has passed the Senate, and which, it is said, was carried torough the ingenuity of the agents of the Choctaws.

THE SENATE PRINTING INVESTIGATION. The Senate Printing Investigating Committee closed up the evidence to-day, and as soon as the testimony is printed, which will be in two or three days, the reports will be drawn up, one by Mr. King and the other by Mr Slidell, which, together with the evidence, will be submit ted to the Senate. It will present a most singular and in teresting chapter in the history of the printing and bind ing of Congress and the Government in all its various fications, and will clearly show that the only way to avoid the abuses of the present system is by the estab-lishment of what the Herald has always contended for—a

Lord Lyons has had an interview with the Secretary

State to day. It appears that but little progress is making

Among the enormous jobs before Congress, which seem to disgust the members of the Senate, the House and the lobby, is the proposed Pennsylvania avenue horse railroad scheme. An attempt is making to-day to get the job for George Law. The metropolitan company have faced out, and Riggs & Co. loomed up at last ac counts. The prospect is that Congress will not authorize the construction of any road, unless the parties who propose to build it show less desire to speculate and more real intention to build the road than now appears. They ought not to receive the anthority which they ask from build the road, but they have left in disgust.

REPORTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

The House declined to hear Mr. Taylor's minority re port on the President's protest message, preferring that it should come in to morrow. The whole subject will probably be specially assigned for consideration about in one week, when an elaborate debate will follow.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS. The friends of Judge Douglas are sanguine of his no nation at Charleston, while there seems to be concentrating about Dickinson, of New York, a power, chiefly made up from the Breckenridge, Guthrie, Hunter and Davis in fluences, which promises to be formidable at Charleston

Mr. Fowler, Postmaster of New York, has to day had factorily adjusted his accounts with this department. PERSONAL

Colonel J. B. Clay, of Kentucky, the person tical friend of Vice President Breckinrige, is here. Daniel B. Rhodes, of Ohio, a relative of Judge Douglas, and delegate to Charleston, is here, stopping with the

distinguished Illinois candidate

In the House to day, Mr. Spaulding, of New York, troduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, covering the memorial of Lieutenant Governor Selden, Comptroller Church, Secretary Tucker, Treasurer Vanderpoel, Attorney General Tremain, State Engineer Richmond, and Canal Commissioners Ruggles and Sherrill, asking that the general govern ment will refund the amount advanced by the State of New York in maintaining and improving the harbor of Buffalo, which, in the opinion of the memorialists, ought properly to have been expended by the United States for the projection of the national commerce. Also that the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego the terminating points of the Erie and Oswego canals, may be adequately enlarged, improved and protected by the United States. In addition to the above, the Canal Commissioners of New York petition that all the harbors on the chain of lakes within the jurisdiction of the American Union, and serving as ports of shipment for property destined for the canals of the State of New York, may be fully improved and protected by the general government. THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The question of the public printing comes up in the House on Thursday by special assignment. The unpopularity of the present system of conducting the work, and the great stampede that has been made against it by both parties, more for political bunkum than for any substantial reason, all tend to favor the proposition reported by Mr Gurley, from the Committee on Printing, favoring a go vernment establishment. The profits of the printing this Coogress falls to the Senate printer, under the present law, owing to the long contest to elect a Speaker in the House. While the House was beating the bush, the Senate caught the bird. All the executive work, which is generally divided between the printers of the two branches, was voted in the Senate before the House was organized. A government establishment will be under the direct control of a supe rintendent and assistants, who will be subject to removal at any time when it is manifest that the business is not

properly conducted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Select Pacific Railroad Committee had a meeting to day, and agreed finally upon the details of the bill to be reported, which does not differ materially from the one originally submitted to the committee by Mr. Curtis, the chairman. They will report in a few days. The friends of the Southern, El Paso and Fort Yuma road, will make a strong effort to have ther project, included by amendment in the bill, which will finally become a law either in the House or Senate.

OVERLAND MAIL SCHEMES.

read twice in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Post offices and Post roads. It directs the Postmas ter General to advertise, inviting sealed proposals for carrying the entire United States mail daily a twenty days from any point on the Mississippi or Missouri rivers, to be designated by the bidders, to San In the Senate on March 20th, Mr. Gwin, from the Commit-tee on Post Offises and Post Roads, reported a bill as a substitute for the House bill. On the 21st of March Mr. Hale, from the same committee, introduced a substitute for Mr. Gwin's bill. On the 23d of March Mr. Gwin introfor Mr. Gwin's bill. On the 23d of March Mr. Gwin intro-duced a second bill, making provision for overland mall communication. On the 3d of April Senator Green, of Missouri, introduced a bill, which invites proposals for carrying the mails overland, but gives the control of the letting to the Postmaster General, while the House billgives a to Congress. Senator Hale's bill provides for a weekly mail from Minnesota to Oregon, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars; a daily overland mail from St. Louis to San Francisco, in twenty days, eight hundred thousand tri-weekly from New Oriesne to San Francisco, in twenty days, six hundred thousand—giving forty-six mails per month for one million six hundred thousand. The cost of the Pacific mail service on March 4, 1859, stood

as follows -New York and New Orleans, via Panama, is Sen Francisco, semi monthly, \$728,256; New Orleans San Prancisco via Tehnantepec, \$250,000; St. Louis au-Memphis overlang via El Paro to San Francisco, \$600,00 St. Joseph, Missouri, to Placerville, weekly, \$820,000 San Antonio to San Dieg , California, weekly, \$196,415 Kareas, Misseuri, to Steckien, California, monthly. \$19,999 - giving twenty one made per mouth for \$2, 184,617 The rate as reduced :- That per steamship from New York and New Orleans, per report of Postmaster General, \$387,250; Tehnistepec, expired, \$250,000.

Total reduction, \$637,250. The total cost being

The cost of the Pacific mail service under Se Gwin's second bill would be as fllows:-Daily let-ter mail from St. Jeseph to Placerville, \$800,000; Minnesota and Oregon, weekly, \$200,000; the present Butterfield contract letter mail, \$600,000; San Antenio to El Paso, and from Fort Yuma to San Diego, \$196,448-forty six mails per month for \$1,796,448. To which add the mail contract to be made by the Postmaster General forwarding the printed matter, also a mail contract from New Orleans to San Francisco, per

The bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union i to be called up to morrow in the House, and the calcula tion is that it will pass by twenty majority. Its success in the Senate is doubtful, at least with the boundaries

Hancock Johnson, Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, has been appointed by the Senate as United States Marsha

> THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

> > Semate.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1860. OVENENT OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSESSIPIT. Mr. Brown, (dem.) of Miss., presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Nashville, October 10, 1889, in regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Mis sissippi river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce

THE JAIL OF WASHINGTON CITY.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia to the condition of the jail in Washington city, which would

the condition of the jail in Washington city, which would disgrace a tribe of savages.

Mr. Brown, (dem.) of Miss., said a new jail was about being erected by the general government.

After some conversation the subject was dropped.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A number of bills of a private nature were considered. The bill for the relief of settlers on lands in Arkansak was taken up and passed.

THE CALTURE OF THE MEXICAN WAR STEAMERS.

On motion of Mr. Sunner, (rep.) of Mass., it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to consider by what title or right the Saratoga a ship of war belonging to the United States, has undertaken in time of peace, and without the sanction of Congress, to use force against two other vessels of war, at that time in Mexican waters, and after a bloody contest to capture the same, and bring them as a pretended prize of war into a port of the United States, holding their efficers and crews as prisoners; and also to consider if only action of Congress be required to prevent the recurrence of such a collision and such an assumption, to make a prize of war vessels and prisoners in time of peace.

rence of such a collision and such an assumption, to make a prize of war vessels and prisoners in time of peace.

IRON FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Wilson's resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into contracts made by the War Department for iron was taken up, and postponed till to-merrow.

Mr. Seward (rep.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York for amend ment of the act in regard to liabilities of shipowners.

Mr. Whison, (rep.) of Mass., gave notice of a bill more effectually to suppress the slave trade.

Speech of Mr. Chustriut on the Slavery question.

Mr. Davis' resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Chistriut addressed the Senate. He favored the resoluties because they pronounced against two heresies first, the severeign power of the federal government over slavery, and secondly, the severeign power of the people of the Territories over slavery in the Territories. The first led straight to despotism, and the second releved the federal government of its manifest duties. These points had been already so fully discussed that he would not go into them, but would refer to events immediately connected with them. Since leved the federal government of its manifest duties. These points had been already so fully discussed that he would not go into them, but would refer to events immediately connected with them. Since the first Monday in last December, notable scenes had occurred at the federal capital. The representatives of the people had met, and the collision between the two sections showed a wide and growing estrangement. The country was now preparing for a grander, wider, and he hoped a final struggle. This state of siliaira resulted from the agitation of the slavery question, and miscenception on one side of the relation of the states to each other and to the federal government, and a miscapprehension in regard to the equality of all races of men. Those who asserted the lessons of experience, and abandoned themselves to fanaticism. Mr Chestunt proceeded to charge that the object of the republican party was the emancipation of the slaves, and contended that if they were driven from here they would go to Central America and South America. He showed the evil results of emancipation elsewhere The slave States furnished two hundred millions of the exports, of which the North had the carrying the frade. He pointed out the disaster to result from the abolition of slavery to the great Northern interests of navigation, commerce and manufactories. If the North under the constitution, was not responsible. He denied, however, that slavery was a moral wrong, it had its authority in the Bible. The institution of slavery to the great Northern interests and in spite of all association, it was steadily progressing to accompilish its curs. He pointed on the capacity of the South for independence, and he was impelled to the conclusion that onless this wickeapers and folly ceased, the socner it happened the better for manifind and liberty. He would say to the North that slavery could not be abolished except by the exterthe socner it happened the better for man-kind and liberty. He would say to the North that shavery could not be abolished except by the exter-mination of the black race, and the desolation of the country. Great Britain is too independent on the cotton crop to attempt this now, but when she country. Great Britain is too independent on the cotton crop to attempt this now, but when she got her own system of slavery established, then she would be ready to strike the blow. He read from English authority to show that this was contemplated, and charged the republicans with being the English and foreign party. Mr. Chestnut then proceeded to show the nature of the federal government, which he contested was a compact between the Stated, and argued that if the propie North would understand that States, as to their institutions, were as separate and independent as England and France, there would be no difficulty. He pronounced the theory of the irrepressible conflict "between the systems of labor North and South as fanatical and superficial. In two systems of labor assisted each other. That there was a conflict of ideas in regard to the government, and that wild theories at the North prevailed, and that there could be no place there, argued against the doctrine of the equality of the races, and their inalienable right of liberty. He held that the liberty of an individual had to be regulated to the interests of society. He pronounced the principles of the red republicans of France and the black republicans of this country to be the same and equally restorative to true civil liberty.

The resolutions were laid aside.

"THE HOMESTEED BILL.

Br. CLAY, (dem.) of Va., moved to take up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Br. CLAY, (dem.) of Ala., presented a substitute for the

THE HOMESTEED BILL.

IT CLAY. (dem.) of Ala., presented a substitute for the Homesteed bill. Homestead bill.

Messrs. Wales, (rep.) of Ohio, and Johnson, (dem.) of Tenn. opposed Mr. Hunter's motion, desiring to press the Homestead bill to a vote as soon as possible.

Mr. Hunter's motion was lost, by yeas 24, nays 24.

Mr. Wans moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the House Homestead bill.

Carried by weas 26, nays 22.

Carried by yeas 26, nays 22. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, April 9, 1860.

Mr. Jehn Cochrane, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill for preventing the vessels of any government, in clusive of these under subventions with any such government, from carrying aught save bullion and specie, and neither parsengers, letters nor freight, for hire, under a penalty of seizure.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill consti. tuting Decotah a land district, and providing for the admission to the House of a delegate therefrom. THE BOUNDARIES OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Scott, (dem) of Cal., introduced a bill to authorize

Mr. Scott, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill to authorize the President, in conjunction with California, to run and mark the houncary between the territories of the United States and California.

Mr. Morse, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all communications with foreign governments, and copies of instructionans to our naval effects and consuls on the west coast of Africa, not heretotore made public; the number of slavers captured and condemned in our courts, where such slavers were fitted out, and that the President give his opinion whether any further legislation is necessary, with a view of extinguishing the slave trade.

Mr. Recorn, (dem.) of Va., proposed an amendment, also calling for information where such vessels were built, at what port they were fitted out, and by whom.

Mr. Reacorn, (dem.) of Va., proposed an amendment, also calling for information where such vessels were built, at what port they were fitted out, and by whom.

Mr. Reacorn, (dem.) of Ark., offered an amendment calling also for the cost of maintaining the African squadron.

These amendments were accepted by Mr. Morse.

calling also for the cost of Alamonto from.

There amendments were scoepted by Mr. Morse.

The resolution was adopted.

TREATORIAL SUSINESS.

Ca motion of Mr. Grow, (rep.) of Pa., the 2d and 3d of May was set apart for the consideration of Territorial business.

Mr. Winsiow, (dem.) of N. C., moved and the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of Mr. Covode, from the investigating Committee, concluding with a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms for the arrest of Augustus Schell, and bring him before the bar of the Howse to answer for a contempt of its authority in retusing to preduce a certain paper when required to do so by the Committee.

Mr. Winsiow, of the Majority, made a report denying the premises of the majority, and manualing that there is no authority to inquire into the private contributions of any person or persons whatever, unless buttons of any person or persons whatever, unless the contributions of any person or persons whatever, unless the contributions of any person or persons whatever, unless the contributions of any person or persons whatever, unless the contributions of any person or persons whatever, unless the contributions of any person or persons whatever, unless the contributions of the contributions of

it be first determined that the purposes were corrupt It be first determined that the purposes were corrupt such a war to a not improper interference would be in conflict with the just rights of citzens, and dangerous in all its consequencen. Acquestas Scholl was requested to produce a list of persons who contributed to the New York Hotel Presidental Fund, who declined to produce it, and was right in such refusal. No evidence cales to show that the expectative of the money was used for corrupt purposes, nor has the election of any person in Pennsylvania been questioned. Mr. Romkson, (dem.) of III, concurs mainly in the minority report.

Mr. Covene (rep.) of Pa., questioned the right of Mr. Wieslow to bring up a minority report.

Mr. Wisslow maintained that he did so as a question of privilege.

Mr. Winstow maintained that he did so as a question of privilege.

Mr. Cotode wished to portione the consideration of this subject in order to enable Mr. Hickman to make a report on the President's protest, which report covered the whole ground of the legal questions involved.

Mr. Hickman raised a point of order that Mr. Mallory's course was trregular unner the parlamentary law.

The Firmer decided that Mr. Covoce was entitled to the floor as the proposer of the question.

Mr. Winstowraid the floor having been assigned to him, could not now be taken from him by any other member. With all proper respect for the Speaker, it was an instance of arbitrary power unprecedented in parliamentary history.

On motion of Mr. Adrain, (A. L. dem.) of N. J., Mr. Winslow's appeal from the decksion of the Chair was tabled—125 spaints 59.

Mr. Covone said he wanted the list in Mr. Schell's possession, because it contained the names of the government efficers, and not because it was signed by private individuals.

Mr. Hicken, (A. L. dem.) of Pn., ineffectually sought to present the report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the President's protest.

Mr. Covers moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Thursday week, and demanded LEANE, (dem.) of Va., moved that there be a call

the previous question.

Mr. Leare, (dem.) of Va., moved that there be a call of the House.

Negatived—'I against 108.

During the rell call Mr. Mr.Es, (dem.) of S. C., asked whether there was any truth in the rumor that copies of Mr. Hickman's report had been sent to the New York papers, and that it was now in type.

Mr. Hickman's replied in the affirmative, with the express lejunction that the report shall not be published till it is made to the House. He had supplied copies according to precedent, the President himself having sent advance copies of his message to other cities. He was anxious that the report should be made, read and printed, and then that a day to suit the convenience of the House be assigned for its coresideration.

hready been printed.
Mr. Hickman said it had.
Mr. Lakke—Then your argument falls to the ground.
Mr. Hickman—The report is now in type in the pub.

Mr. Hickman desired to know whether it was in type in New York?

Mr. Hickman replied, not that he knew of. He sent it to New York under the injunction that it should not be published until made to the House. If it is printed before it will be a breach of contidence.

Mr. Branch asked whether the Committee on Judiciary authorized him to place his report in the hands of editors before it was made to the House?

Mr. Hickman replied to the affirmative. It was brought to the majority of the committee on Friday, the members having been recalled at his instance.

Mr. Washingen, (rep.) of Me., knew it was a common practice, and the democratic side had enjoyed almost a monopoly of it.

Much confusion and calls to order from the democratic side.

side.

Mr. Housren, (dem.) of Ala.—You now it's not the

Mr. Housres, (dem.) of Ala.—You now it's not the common practice.

Calls to order from the republicen side.

Mr. Farswerm, (rep.) of Ill., raised the point of order, that it was not competent to indulge in debate during the roll call.

The Speaker said the collegey must here stop.

After another some of confusion, the result was annunced as above stated.

Mr. Covode withdrew his metion.

Mr. Speakers, (rep.) of Fa., moved to recommit the report.

port.

This was agreed to; 105 against 80.

Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on Judiciary made report on the President's protest. Subjoined is

THE MAJORITY REPORT ON THE PRESIDENT'S MISSAGE.
On the 5th day of March last How. John Covode, a representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania submitted, and the House of Representatives adopted the following resolutions:—

submittee, and the House of Representatives adopted, the following resolutions:

Besolved That a cumititee of five members be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other efficer of the government, has, by money, patronage, or ther improper means cought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any biase or Territory; also to inquire into and investigate whether any efficer and officers of the government have, by combination or otherwise prevented and offeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute books, and whether the President has failed or retused to compel the execution of any law thereof; that said committee shall inestigate and irreduce into the phil-deplat and ther navy yards; and into any abuses in connexion with the public oulfulus and other public works of the United States.

And recoved further, That as the President in his letter to the Pittsburg contents yeelersation of the 5th November, 1858, speaks of the employment of money to carry elections, said occur inter shall inquire find and secretain the amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other -tate or States; in what districts it was a runtered and we when anthor the paraburg centerary celebration of the 25th November 1858, speaks of the employment of money to carry election said cummintee shall inquire into and accertain the amount, used in Pennsylvania, and any other date or States; in wh districts it was capended, and by whom and by whome suth by it was done, and from what source the money was drived, and to report the names of the pastites implicated; at that for the purpose storeasid, asid committee shall have over to send for persons and papers, and report at any time. The fleesange comes as a protest to this action of the House. The President complains that he has been abused," and that the constitutional rights and immittee of the Executive have been violated in his person the material positions embraced in the communication are substantially embraced in the following proportions:

2. That the charge is too vague and general.

4. That there is canger, under such a precedent, of an aggrandizement of the legislative, at the expense of the executive and judicial.

In consideration of the high source from which the manifesto proceeds the committee prefer to confine themselves to an examination of the postulates of the paper, however obnoxious to criticism its general tense may be on the score of taste and temper. But they cannot restrain an expression of their deep regret that an officer who prices bimself upon the fact that "the people have thought proper to invest him with the meat honorable, responsible, and dignified office in the world," and who declares be feels "proudly conscious there is no public act of his (my) like which will not bear the strictest scrutiny," and that he defies "all investigation," should forget, amid the surroundings of place, and power, and fistery, that he is but the servant of that same people, and that he should shrink back in anger or terror trom a simple inquiry into his stewardship. This is the first time, under the republic, a Chief Executive has left a recorded admission that he has been made oblivious of the origin and ephemeral character of his position by the revelries of its enjoyment. To distinguish such conduct by approbation would be to sanction kingly prerogative, and to proclaim that rightful rule came "by the grace of 60d," and not from confidence of men. The nation, always charitable in the interpretation of acts and motives, is not prepared to overlock such a delinquency.

The President of the United States, under the Constitution possesses neither privilege nor immunity beyond the bumblest citizen, and is less favored in this respect than

dence of men. The nation, always charitable in the interpretation of acts and motives, is not prepared to overlook such a delinque my.

The Freskent of the United States, under the Constitution postesses neither privilege nor immunity beyond the bumblest chizen, and is less favored in this respect than Senators and Representatives in Congress. Article 1, section 6, reads: "They (the Senators and Representatives in Congress. Article 1, section 6, reads: "They (the Senators and Representatives) shall, and cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same." No such exemption is made in behalf of the Executive or any other efficier of the government. The conduct of the Fresident is always subject to the foomstitutional supervisionand judgment of Congress, whilst be, on the contrary, has no such power over either branch of that body. He is left, under the law without shield or protection of any kind except such as is borne by all. He is amenable for all his acts after inauguration as before. He can make no plea which is denied to any other citizen, and is subject to the same acrutiny, trial and punishment, with the proceedings, hazards and penalities of impeachment superaded. The President and the citizen stand upon equality of rights. The distinction between them rises from an inequality of duties. Wherever the conduct of the latter is open to inquiry and charge, that of the former is not he less so. The President and the green from an inequality of duties. Wherever the conduct of the government, he is their equal." This is denied in emphatic terms. He is "co-ordinate," but not occupal. He is "co-ordinate," for he "holds the same rank," but he is not co-equal, for his immunities and powers are less. The members of the House may claim a privilege, whether right or wrong, which he cannot, and the executive or law executing power. The latter is completed with the limits of the co

tigate whether any officer and officers of the government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented and defeat dt, or situmpted to prevent and defeat, the execution any law or lawe, it do, and "whether the President has tailed or refused to compel the execution of any laws," &c. If no criminality is alleged; but, on the contrary, an investigation or laquiny since a proposed, the question may be asked, with ruiting force and emphasis, what has the Bouse to do with the law of impeatment? The resolutions do not contempate a luckment, and therefore there can be no formal trial under them. But, admit charges proper for impact ment were made, would the House be bound to submit the matter to any particular committee and allow the secrete a cross-examination, as the President scene to suppose? By no means. The constitution prescribes no rates for the House, but it is left perfectly free to adopt its own. It may refer the charges to a standing committee or a select committee, or it may proceed without the intervention of either. It may allow cross-examination, or deny it, as to its members, may seem most proper at the time. The precedent set in the case of Judge Peck, upon which great stress is laid, cannot take away the folion decrection allowed by the constitution, nor make the law either electric or arrivower than it is written. In such a case each House of Representatives will determine for itself its mode of procedure without suggestions from a "co ordinate" and rely upon the highest law as its charter. There is no judge presiding over the representatives of the revereign people of the sovereign States to teach and inculcate legal proprieties. When they shall permit even the President to do so, then will there be a law superior to the constitution, and a discretion locked in chains.

The resolution of the Senate of the 28th of March, 1834, upon which the President to do so, then will there be a law superior to the constitution, pand a discretion locked in chains.

the resolution of the Schale of the gain of march, 1834, upon which the President seemingly had his eye in the preparation of his protest, presents a case very different from the present one. That body resolved as follows:

That the President, in the late screenive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has around upon himself authority and power rot conferred by the constitution and laws, but in deregation of both.

The complaints made by Fresident Jackson to this proceeding were, that the sens charged upon him constituted one of the highest crimes which that effect can commit, imprachable irem its very nature. That the Senate, as his constitutional judges in such a case, not only accusad, but found him guilty of the charge, without any opportunity on his part to defend himself. And Mr. Buchanan. January 16, 1857, speaking on the subject, declared that the Senate had transcended its constitutional power because the resolution charged an impeachable offence against the President. That criminal intent was involved in the charge, as it was to be presumed, from an illegal or criminal act.

The resolutions of the Bouse, on the contrary, do not even imply censure, much less pass judgment. They progress an examination merely, such as may be instituted by any member of society against any other member of society, to test informally either honesty or respectability. And has it were been connectived before that such a privilege—that of inquiry—does not pertain to every human being. The fact that such investigation may lead to the case is sentily the parry against whom it is brought to complete the party against whom it is brought to complete the party against whom it is brought to the case is celled the party against whom it is brought to complete the party against whom it is brought to the case is celled the party against whom it is brought to the case is celled the party against whom it is brought to the case of the such as a such su

Resolved. That a committee be appointed to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seture of the armory and arseral of the United States at Happe's Forry, in Virginia, by a band of armed men, and report:—
Whether such invasion and seture was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the government of any of the fattes of the Union; what was the character and extend of such organization and whether any citizens of the United States, not present, were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributilions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise.

of such organization and whether any citizens of the United States, not present, were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributhions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise. Whether the asme was attended by armed resistance to the authenties and public force of the United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or of any troops sent there to predect the public property.

What was the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armsed band; and where and how, and when its same was obtained and transported to the place so invaded:

Assat said come hiter report whether any and what legislation that said come hiter expect whether any and what legislation takes for the colling property, and that said committee have power to said to prefer as and papers.

Could there well be a more limitious field for experiment? It covers every foot of the country, if not the safet, and have perfect of the United States to analysis, comment, and exposure. It is not deemed necessary to extend remark, as it is sufficient for the argument to propound the question—Where is to be found the decurine of jurisprudence, or justice, or propriety, which subjects the every-day life of every merchant, tarmer, artisan and laborer to such a text, and protects their rervant, the president, from it?

Article 2 section I of the Constitution delares "the executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States or the House into the conduct of his subordinate, but denies that his liability is as great as theirs. The accepted teachings of the executive, judicial legislative branches of the government are the opposite of this.

President Jackson, in his message of April 21, 1824, to the Senate, explanatory of his protects of the 18th of April

site of this.

President Jackson, in his message of April 21, 1824, to the Senate, explanatory of his protest of the 18th of April of the same year, says:—

For do I claim the right in any manner is supervise or interfere with the persons intrusted with such property or treasure, the public money and property of the United States,) unless he he an officer whose appointment is, under the Constitution and laws, devalved upon the President almas, or in conjunction with the Fersate, and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.

the public money and property of the Unice States, unless he he an efficer whose appointment is, under the Constitution and laws, devalved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Ferale, and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.

President Polk, of whose cabinet Mr. Buchanan was a membor, during the 1st session of the 29th Congress, used this large age:—"If the Bouse of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, should at any time have reason to believe that there had been malversation in office by an improper use or application of the public money by a public officer, and should think proper to institute an inquiry into the matter, all the archives and papers of the Executive department, public and private, would be subject to the insection and control of a committee of their body," &c. The ruings of the Supreme Court have been in the same direction. In the cases of Jackson vs. Wilcox, it was decided that the law devolving particular duties upon the President, by name, was fulfilled by the discharge of the duties by his subordinates, on the ground that these subordinates were instruments through whom he acted and spoke. It can certainly not be necessary to transcribe what appears throughout the Journals of Congress, that each House has continually claimed and exercised the necessary power of inspecting, inquiring into, and supervising the different executive departments and operations of the government. If it be true that the come and intimate connexion insisted upon exists between the President and others appointed by him and exercising executive trusts, the reason is not manifest why the management of the one should not be made as plain and patent as the other. The most rational and plausible executation, at least, woule be that the pre-tentious tents of the protest have been seriously waltered. If not destreyed, by the force of its admissions.

The necessity for the full and unrestricted exercise of the jower in question is so overruing as to prevent its surrender.

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judicial departments " If, indeed, fears of beginlative again the most of there fears is left in great obscurity. The history of the Grasitution through all the stages of its formation, as adoption by the several States, and the conspicuous elifercicles between the great political parties at the time, would seem to depy the existence of any such apprehension. The strong sentiment of the democatic party through its whole struggle with the federalists, until the election of defension, was directly the reverse of the President's statement. In the convention which formed the Constitution, jealousy of the executive branch of the proposed government upon the independence and sovereignly of the separate States. In that body it was even proposed that the Executive should be removable by the legislature, without impeachment or convertion of high strings and madementors. As a further manifestation of that feeling, it was proposed that the Executive should be polural. Maddach and Randolph rigonly supported it as a measure of protection against the against stage freshers of the Ch of Magistrate upon the rights of the co-tributal branches of the government. Mr. Randolph (governor of Virginia, and Alforney General under Washington.) speaking upon this subject, said: "The situation of this country is peculiar; the people are taught aversion to menarchy, all the constitutions are opposed to it. Why cannot three execute?" The inelgibility of the Executive after one term was also insisted upon, as a necessity to prevent usurpation. Jefferson declared his wish to be that the President grandom to menarchy, all the constitutions are opposed to it. Why cannot three execute? The inelgibility of the Executive after one term was also insisted upon, as a necessity in the state of the stage of the situation of this country is produced to them, and even brite the Legistrue." Hamilton, after the adoption of the article of the opposite many appetits men developed to the very opposite character to those which the President is acribed to them Resolved. That the House dissents from the openial meanage of the President of the United

28. 1860.

That the extent of power contemplated in the adoption of the resolutions of inquiry of March 5. 1860, is necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional duties devolved upon the contemplations of contemplations are contemplated in the contemplations are contemplated in the contemplations are contemplated in the contemplation of the contemplation

Mr. Housens said that Mr. Taylor and himself were the minority of the Judiciary Committee, but for wantef time they had not been able to get together to agree upon a joint report. Each of them, however, had prepared a separate report, both agreeing on general principles and sustaining the Freeichert's special message.

Mr. Houston's vis was were read. The framers of the constitution sought to confine each department of the government within proper limits, so that one might not encroach upon the other and thus dissurb the equilibrium; therefore the House of Representatives should confine its action to the limitations and requirements of the constitution. It was alike due to justice and the character of our government, at home and abread, that it should not be perverted for the oppression of individuals or mere party advantage, by investigation into vague and slanderous imputations founded on street rumors and newspaper articles. There is a possibility that these things may have already done much to leasen the confidence. into vague and slanderous imputations founded on street rumors and newspaper articles. There is a possibility that these things may have already done much to leasen the confidence of the country in the legislative, as well as the either departments of the government. White Congress should maintain its own dignity it should not make as power and duties of each branch of the government are plably set forth in the constitution. The departments are independent one of another, except when the Constitution they are, declared otherwise. The President may be impeached, the House have the sole power of impeachment and the Sense the power to try it. There is no other mode by which the House can inflict punishment except by impeachment. He could be impeached for abuzes under the Constitution, but could not be punished for disorderly conduct, as could a member of the House. This body has repeatedly decided that censure or disapprobation is a punishment. To arraign a high officer on vague and indefinite charges is a revolting outrage, and will not be countenanced even by vindictive partisans. If the resolutions did not look to impeachment, what was their object. If they contained specific charges, instead of vague insinuations, inquiry would be proper, and no objections would have miseryos, ed. If, as has been charged, money was used for corrupt purposes in any State, the State itself must redress the wrong. It was not in the power of the House to do so, nor could it delegate its authority to any other body. There could in this investigation be included nothing but a discreditable party scheme to accomplish party purposes. The pesition taken by the President is right against the assault on the great principle established for the administration of justice.

Mr. Tavron, (dem.) of La., as one of the minority committee with a discreditable party scheme to accomplish party purposes.

ministration of justice.

Mr. Tavice, (dem.) of La., as one of the minerity committee, will read his views to morrow.

Mr. Hicksan substituted the motion that the reports be printed and further consideration be postponed till to-Bending the motion the House adjourned.

Municipal Election at Hartford. At the city election to day Henry C. Deming, der was elected Mayor by 449 majority. The whole der The Algermen and Cou

The Cleveland Institute.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9, 1800.

Our despatch of Saturday announcing the partial burning of the Cleveland Institute, was in error as regards the closing of the school for the summer term. The school will not be closed.

Fire in Memphis, Tenn. Mannus, April, 9; 1860.

Samuel Moseley's cotton shed, and seven dwellings, were burned list night. The shed contained 600 bales of cotton. Less, \$70,000; insured for \$60,000.

The opposition convention for the fifth Congressional district has elected James Hoover and Dr. C. M. Jackson delegates to Chicago, and Dr J. W. Roger and Frank Crosby alternates. The delegates will vote on the first ballot for Cameron. Mr. Hoover favors Seward, and the others are for Bates. Pennsylvanta Politica.

A Reverend Defaulter in Canada

A Reverend Defaulter in Camada.

THE HEAD OF A COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION RUNG AWAY WITH ITS PUNDS.

[From the Detroit Free Press, April 6.]

The mere fact of the suspicious absence of Rev. Clemen Frachon, principal of the Catholic institution at Sandwich, C. W., known as L'Assumption College, reached us several days since, but in order to obtain the full particulars of the affair, and to avoid originating a groundless runser, we have withheld the information until the matter could be investigated. It is now settled beyond a doubt that this indiviousl has betrayed the trusts reposed in him by the church of his choice, and has absconded with whatever of the funds belonging to the inatitution over which has presided he could lay his bands on. He left Sandwich last Monday evening somewhat singularly, but without exciting any suspicion, and was not heard from until Wednesday, when Bishop Pineinnault received a note from him, purporting to be written at Louisville, Kr., in which he intimated that he had deemed it savisable to take a silent and lesting farewell of Sandwich, to expedite which operation he had drawn upon the deposits of the college to the utmost extent they would admit of. The date of the letter was evidently a sham, and there is no reasonable ground to suppose that the fugitive is within a thousand miles of Louisville. In fact, the sustaints in a thousand miles of Louisville. In fact, the sustaints of the college are wholly balled, and can discover no trace whatever to indicate the course he has taken. It is not the amount taken from the funds of the college to aid him in his light that renders his apprehension destrable, but there are other circumstances connected with the affair which we are not at liberty to divulge at present, that give the affair a darker color. These are undergoing investigation by the Bishop, as asted by the Vicar General and the trustees of the college, and, when they shall assume definite form, will be given to the public. The amount of his defalcations from the funds of the coll

A MAN PLEADS HIS OWN CASE.—One of our Philadelphia exchanges says:—In the Quarter Sessions, on Wedderday, a man named Pierce Kitchen was tried for an assault and battery upon his wife. Hrs. Kitchen was brought to the stand. She couldn't swear that her into-band has ever struck her, but swore that he insulated whichey and failed to support his family. The defendant who pleaded not guilty, and that lawyers were humber and informed the Court that he would plead his own cases and informed the Court that he would plead his own cases the jury, and went through the motions in a manner through any down the party, and went through the motions in a manner through lave done no discredit to any of our best Quarter Sessions practitioners. He informed the jury that having failed to prove that he ever laid an amplitude of an assault upon his wife, he couldn't possibly be carried of an assault upon his wife, he couldn't possibly be carried of an assault upon his wife, he couldn't possibly be carried for an assault upon her. As to the other charges he harden jurification. "Mirs. Kitchen, gentlemen of the jury," said br. Kitchen, "is a member of a church, hrankinchen forrakes ber kitchen, and spende haif har time the church lecture room. While my breechen the remaining to seed, and the children going about with Hi keyning to read, and the children going about with Hi keyning to read the with a lot of old lades about the most ing ruchty of the South Sea inlanders. While withing to provide or ker, gentiemen of the jury, I ain't withing to provide or ker, gentiemen of the jury, I ain't withing the provide of the jury, it ain't a bit more than the best of you went have come if paced in my circumstances; and if you went have come if paced in my circumstances; and if you went have come if paced in my circumstances; and if you went have come if paced in my circumstances; and if you went have come if paced in my circumstances; and if you went have come if paced in my circumstances; and if you went have come if paced in my circumstances;